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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/579,035	05/26/2000	Sadeg M. Faris	105-081USANDO	8056
26665	7590	12/01/2004	EXAMINER	
REVEO, INC. 3 WESTCHESTER PLAZA ELMSFORD, NY 10523			BORISSOV, IGOR N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3629	
DATE MAILED: 12/01/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/579,035

Applicant(s)

FARIS ET AL.

Examiner

Igor Borissov

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2004.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 374-379 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/31/2004 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Amendment received on 8/31/2004 is acknowledged and entered. Claims 374 and 376-379 have been amended. Claims are currently pending in the application.

Claim Objections

Claims 374-379 are objected to because of the following informalities: the phrases "GSU chip" and "GSU-enabled" are not in compliance with MPEP 608.01(m), which states: Each claim begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 374, 377, 378 and 379 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy (US 6,317,500) in view of Dussell et al. (US 6,266,612) and further in view of Twining (US 6,222,449).

Murphy teaches a method and system for location-sensitive decryption of an encrypted signal, comprising:

As per claims 374 and 379,

providing a network computing device including a global positioning system (GPS) chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell et al. (hereinafter Dussell) teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference

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for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy in view of Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

As per claim 377, Murphy teaches:

providing a network computing device including a global positioning system (GPS) chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said

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data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy in view of Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

As per claim 378, Murphy teaches:

providing a network computing device including a global positioning system (GPS) chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56); and

wherein enforcement agency is notified if unauthorized action is performed with said GPS-enabled computing device (C. 8, L. 19-28).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

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Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy in view of Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

Claims 375 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy in view of Dussell, further in view of Twining, and further in view of Rangedahl et al. (US 5,790,074).

As per claim 375, Murphy, Dussell and Twining teach said GPS-enabled computing device enabled to access a communications network in the authorized location (Murphy; C. 6, L. 46-56), and a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (Dussell; C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59).

However, Murphy, Dussell and Twining do not specifically teach that said received and processed data, been indicative that a data computing device is present at authorized location, is a digitally-signed data; and that upon receiving and processing

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said data said server automatically transmits said data back to said computing device to enable the access to said communications network.

Rangedahl et al. (hereinafter Rangedahl) teaches an automated location verification and authorization method and system, comprising a communication device equipped with a GPS unit, and an authorization device, wherein said authorization device receives encrypted data indicative that said communication device is present at authorized location, and automatically transmits an encrypted data to said communication device to authorize access to a communications network (C. 2, L. 4-31). Rangedahl does not specifically teach digitally-signed data. However, both encrypted data and digitally-signed data require alteration of the original code. Therefore, digitally-sign data would be an obvious variation of encryption technique.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy, Dussell and Twining to include: receiving and processing a digitally-signed data, said data been indicative that said computing device is present at authorized location; and automatically transmitting said data back to said computing device to enable an access said communications network, as disclosed in Rangedahl, because it would advantageously enhance the security of the system by allowing the operation of said computing device in the authorized location only.

Claim 376 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy, Dussell and Twining, and further in view of Dowling et al. (US 6,522,875).

As per claim 376, Murphy teaches:

providing a network computing device including a global positioning system (GPS) chip embodied into said computing device (C. 6, L. 46-56);

programming said GPS chip in said computing device so to enable an access to a communications network via said computing device only when said computing device is present in a authorized (licensed) site location (C. 6, L. 46-56);

wherein said enabling appears to be conducted automatically upon disposing said computing device at said authorized location (C. 6, L. 46-56); and

wherein enforcement agency is notified if unauthorized action is performed with said GPS-enabled computing device (C. 8, L. 19-28).

However, Murphy does not specifically teach generating a time-stamp thereby providing an absolute time reference. Also, Murphy does not specifically teach a registration server for registering owners (or custodians) of said object; and that said GSU-enabled computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the authorized location.

Dussell teaches a method and system for position based personal digital assistant including a GPS unit, including a GPS tracking server for receiving and processing a data request from said computing device and transmitting the data to said computing device (C. 5, L. 62 – C. 6, L. 5; C. 6, L. 59);

wherein absolute time is provided for use with said assistant in the Internet environment (C. 2, L. 8; C. 5, L. 56-57).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

Dowling et al. (hereinafter Dowling) teach a method and system for geographical web browser, comprising a mobile unit equipped with a GPS unit and a browser, and a communication server, wherein said communication server controls flow of information to said mobile unit based on GPS (location) information received, thereby suggesting partial enabling of said mobile unit (C. 3, L. 1-3; C. 4, L. 31-42).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy to include providing an absolute time reference for use in applications in the Internet environment, as disclosed in Dussell, because it would advantageously allow participants residing in various geographical areas to participate in said applications in the Internet environment in a time-coordinated

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manner. And it would have been an obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy in view of Dussell to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system.

Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Murphy, Dussell and Twining to include that said GSU-enabled computing device is partially enabled while being outside of the authorized location, as suggested in Dowling, because it would advantageously allow to provide only that information to a user, which is specific to a particular geographic location (would limit amount of information), thereby decrease time required for processing said information by limiting an amount of information to be transferred.

Remarks

Applicant's arguments filed 8/31/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the applicant's argument that the prior art does not teach a memory storage device and an owner registration server resident in the memory storage device, the examiner points out that Twining was applied for this feature. Specifically, Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory. The motivation to combine Murphy, Dussell and Dowling with Twining would be to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously bring funds needed to operate the system. (See a discussion above).

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Igor Borissov at telephone number (703) 305-4649.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 872-9306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John Weiss, can be reached at (703) 308- 2702.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

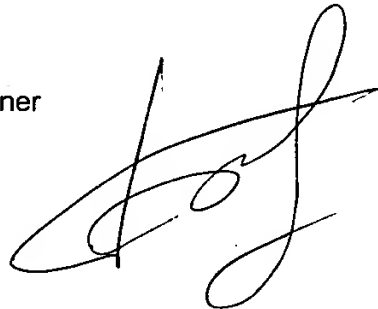
Washington D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 [Official communications; including After Final
communications labeled "Box AF"]

Hand delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park 5, 2451 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, 7th floor receptionist.;

Igor Borissov
Patent Examiner
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Igor Borissov', written in a cursive style.

IB

11/23/2004